## JACKSON COUNTY **Drug Overdose Facts**

### DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS\*

**Jackson County Data (2016-2020)** 

- There were 26 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Jackson County.
- Jackson County had the 24th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 37% more likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- More than one out of three (38%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose 46% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

\*Rates per 100,000 population. Some rates are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Most common substances in **Jackson County** overdose deaths:

Methamphetamine

**Morphine** 

Alcohol

Heroin

Hydrocodone

Methadone

#### **NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS** BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

JACKSON COUNTY, 2016-2020

- All unintentional drug overdoses
- Methamphetamine
- **Opioids**
- Benzodiazepines
- Cocaine



12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

#### STATE FACTS:

- From 2016-2020, more than 3,300 Oklahomans died of an unintentional drug overdose.
- From 2007-2020, the unintentional methamphetaminerelated overdose death rate increased 12-fold. In 2020, methamphetamine was involved in nearly two out of three (64%) unintentional drug overdose deaths.
- From 2013-2019, the rate of unintentional prescription opioidrelated overdose death decreased by 58% (501 deaths in 2013; 215 deaths in 2019).
- From 2018-2020, nearly nine out of ten (87%) drug overdose deaths were unintentional and 8% were due to suicide.



# **Drug Overdose Hospitalizations\***

(2017-2019)

### **Oklahoma State Facts**

■ From 2017-2019, more than 14,000 Oklahomans were hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose. That's more than 90 Oklahomans each week.

Oklahomans are hospitalized each week for a drug overdose

- Nearly half (49%) of hospitalizations were unintentional and 48% were due to self harm.
- Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 50-59 had the highest rates of hospitalization.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (22%)
  - Benzodiazepines (17%)
  - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)
  - Antidepressants (13%)
  - Stimulants (12%)



Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.



### **Jackson County Facts**

- Jackson County had the 66th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 41% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 56% due to self harm.
- Females were more than twice as likely to be hospitalized as males.
- Adults aged 55-64 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (32%)
  - Benzodiazepines (17%)
  - Stimulants (17%)
  - Non-opioid pain medications (15%)
  - Antidepressants (10%)

\*Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault

### Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates by County of Residence



